(XXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1499.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1774.

On Monday morning laſt arrived here on their return from Williamſburgh for Philadelphia, the hon. Andrew Allen, and James Tilghman, Eſqrs; as alſo Richard Tilghman, Eſq; barriſter at law—by whom we are favoured with a Virginia gazette, of the 26th ult. from which we have extracted the following important intelligence.

Williamſburgh, May 26, 1774.

ON Tueſday laſt, the honourable houſe of burgeſſes came to the following reſolution, which was directed to be forthwith printed and publiſhed: "this houſe being deeply impreſſed with apprehenſion of the great dangers to be derived to Britiſh America, from the hoſtile invaſion of the city of Boſton in our ſiſter colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, whoſe commerce and harbour are, on the firſt day of June next, to be ſtopped by an armed force; deem it highly neceſſary that the ſaid firſt day of June be ſet apart by the members of this houſe, as a day of faſting, humiliation, and prayer, devoutly to implore the divine interpoſition for averting the heavy calamity which threatens deſtruction to our civil rights, and the evils of civil war; to give us one heart, and one mind, firmly to oppoſe by all juſt and proper means every injury to American rights; and that the minds of his majeſty and his parliament, may be inſpired from above with wiſdom, moderation, and juſtice; to remove from the loyal people of America all cauſe of danger, from a continued purſuit of meaſures pregnant with their ruin.

Ordered therefore, that the members of this houſe do attend in their places at the hour of ten in the forenoon, on the ſaid firſt day of June next, in order to proceed with the ſpeaker, and the mace to the church in this city for the purpoſes aforeſaid; and that the reverend Mr. Price be appointed to read prayers, and the reverend Mr. Gwatkin to preach a ſermon ſuitable to the occaſion."

Upon the reverend Mr. Gwatkin's petitioning to be excuſed from complying with his appointment, the reverend Mr. Price, chaplain to the houſe, was directed to preach in his ſtead.

Friday, May 27th. Yeſterday between three and four o'clock, P. M. the right honourable the earl of Dunmore, ſent a meſſage to the honourable the houſe of burgeſſes, by the clerk of the council, requiring their immediate attendance in the council chamber, when his excellency ſpoke to them as follows:

Mr. ſpeaker, and gentlemen of the houſe of burgeſſes,

I have in my hand a paper publiſhed by order of your houſe, conceived in ſuch terms, as reflect highly upon his majeſty, and the parliament of Great-Britain; which makes it neceſſary for me to diſſolve you, and you are diſſolved accordingly.

And this day at ten o'clock, the honourable members of the late houſe of burgeſſes met by agreement at the long-room in the Raleigh tavern in this city, called the Apollo; when the following agreement was unanimouſly entered into by that patriotic aſſembly, in ſupport of the conſtitutional liberties of America, againſt the late oppreſſive act of the Britiſh parliament reſpecting the town of Boſton, which in the end muſt affect all the other colonies.

We his majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the late repreſentatives of the good people of this country, having been deprived by the ſudden interpoſition of the executive part of this government, from giving our countrymen the advice we wiſhed to convey to them in a legiſlative capacity; find ourſelves under the hard neceſſity of adopting this, the only method we have left, of pointing out to our countrymen ſuch meaſures as in our opinion are beſt fitted to ſecure our deareſt rights and liberty from deſtruction, by the heavy hand of power now lifted againſt North-America. With much grief we find that our dutiful applications to Great-Britain, for ſecurity of our juſt, ancient and conſtitutional rights, have been not only diſregarded, but that a determined ſyſtem is formed and preſſed for reducing the inhabitants of Britiſh America to ſlavery, by ſubjecting them to the payment of taxes, impoſed without the conſent of the people or their repreſentatives; and that in purſuit of the ſyſtem, we find an act of the Britiſh parliament lately paſſed for ſtopping the harbour and commerce of the town of Boſton, in our ſiſter colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, until the people there ſubmit to the payment of ſuch unconſtitutional taxes, and which act moſt violently and arbitrarily deprives them of their property, in wharfs erected by private perſons at their own great and proper expence; which act is, in our opinion, a moſt dangerous attempt to deſtroy the conſtitutional liberty and rights of all North-America.

It is farther our opinion, that as tea on its importation into America is charged with a duty impoſed by parliament for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, without the conſent of the people, it ought not to be uſed by any perſon who wiſhes well to the conſtitutional rights and liberty of Britiſh America. And whereas the India company have ungenerouſly attempted the ruin of America, by ſending many ſhips loaded with tea into the colonies, thereby intending to fix a precedent in favour of arbitrary taxation; we deem it highly proper, and do accordingly recommend it ſtrongly to our countrymen, not to purchaſe or uſe any kind of Eaſt-India commodity whatſoever, except ſaltpetre and ſpices, until the grievances of America are redreſſed. We are farther clearly of opinion that an attack made on one of our ſiſter colonies to compel ſubmiſſion to arbitrary taxes, is an attack made on all Britiſh America, and threatens ruin to the rights of all, unleſs the united wiſdom of the whole be applied. And for this purpoſe it is recommended to the committee of correſpondence, that they communicate with their ſeveral correſponding committees on the expediency of appointing deputies from the ſeveral colonies of Britiſh America to meet in general congreſs, at ſuch place annually as ſhall be thought moſt convenient; there to deliberate on thoſe general meaſures which the united intereſts of America may from time to time require.

A tender regard for the intereſt of our fellow ſubjects, the merchants and manufacturers of Great-Britain, prevents us from going farther at this time; moſt earneſtly hoping that the conſtitutional principle of taxing the colonies without their conſent will not be perſiſted in, thereby to compel us, againſt our will, to avoid all commercial intercourſe with Britain. Wiſhing them and our people free and happy, we are their affectionate friends the late repreſentatives of Virginia.

The above was immediately ſigned by the honourable the ſpeaker and all the members of the late houſe of burgeſſes, as well as by a number of clergymen and other inhabitants of the colony, who after having maturely conſidered the contents of the aſſociation, did moſt cordially approve and accede thereto.

This evening there is to be a ball and entertainment at the capital, given by the honourable the houſe of burgeſſes, to welcome lady Dunmore and the reſt of our governor's family to Virginia.

Extracts of private letters from London, dated April 7 and 8, to perſons in New-York and Philadelphia.

WITH the moſt anxious and deep concern, I ſit down to give you ſome account of the bitter things that are meditated againſt America, and thro' her againſt England itſelf, and that conſtitution, by which it has long been diſtinguiſhed among the nations, as a land of freedom and happineſs, and an aſylum againſt tyranny and oppreſſion—A diſtinction, alas! that now ſubſiſts no more! and muſt be for ever loſt,—unleſs kind Providence ſhould interpoſe, to ſave us from that ſlavery and darkneſs, which has well nigh overſpread the face of the whole earth. *America*, the laſt reſort of retiring *Freedom*, is now to be invaded, and the fugitive driven from her peaceful receſſes there, that ſo ſhe may find no reſting place on this ſide Heaven.

A plan of deſpotiſm and arbitrary power, has inceſſantly been purſued, during the preſent reign; thro' all the miniſterial changes and manœuvres, *that* has ſtill been the grand object in view; and may explain all thoſe intricate movements of government, which otherwiſe appear quite myſterious and unaccountable; eſpecially with regard to the colonies, it may account for that obſtinate perſeverance in meaſures palpably inconſiſtent with every principle of the Engliſh conſtitution, of juſtice, and of common ſenſe; which have been attended with almoſt infinite expence, trouble and difficulty, both to the colonies and Great-Britain itſelf; when at the ſame time a plain, eaſy and certain way to peace, harmony and proſperity lies ſo open before us, that none can miſtake it, and yet offers itſelf in vain. An abſolute, arbitrary government, has infinite charms for a multitude of haughty luxurious paraſites and flatterers that ever ſurround a throne, and hope to ſhare with it in tyrannizing over the people, and rioting on their ſpoils. No wonder that ſuch as theſe ſhould prevail on a young monarch to be pleaſed with, to countenance and adopt their plan. Unlimitted power is generally a moſt deſirable object, eſpecially to youth and inexperience—and a few are diſtruſtful of themſelves, or imagine that it would be unſafe in their hands.

In England almoſt every obſtruction to the execution of this plan, is removed: places of high truſt and importance, are beſtowed upon thoſe who will act in ſubſerviency to the views of the court; thoſe who might impede thoſe views, are diveſted of power, and diſabled from any effectual oppoſition. Experience has ſhewn, that the penſions and places in the gift of the crown have as great an influence, on the nobility, whoſe eſtates might ſet them above dependence, as upon common men—for luxury is boundleſs, and can render the poſſeſſor of the greateſt eſtate as needy as a beggar, and, as vulnerable to the influence of a bribe. As for the commons, thoſe natural guardians of the liberties and properties of the people, tho' there are many worthy men among them, who do their utmoſt to ſtem the torrent of corruption, and preſerve their country; yet their number is too ſmall to anſwer the end: the eloquence of Cicero, the moſt conſummate knowledge of the intereſts of their country, and zeal for its ſervice, the greateſt abilities and integrity, are all rendered entirely uſeleſs by a corrupt majority of miniſterial tools, who vote juſt as they are directed: this houſe, therefore, which uſed to be the bulwark of the people's ſecurity, ſerves now only to give the form or appearance of legality to acts of real tyranny and oppreſſion, by which they are deprived of their liberty and property. A great majority of the houſe are returned by little venal boroughs, bribed by the nation's own money, to elect ſuch men as the miniſtry chooſe, and afterwards command to vote as they pleaſe. A friend well acquainted with the internal ſtate of Great-Britain, aſſures me, "that many boroughs in the kingdom "have ſcarce ten perſons qualified to vote for a repre"ſentative in parliament, and that all who are qualifi"ed are under the influence of ſome noble man, or "ſquire, who, if he had no perſon of his own family "to put in, transfers the election, or rather nomina"tion, to ſuch adventurers as chooſe to purchaſe a ſeat "as a means of climbing the hill of preferment. In "ſome places there is not even the ſhadow of an "election or town meeting. The ſovereign, bailiff, "or rather returning officer, with two or three bur"geſſes, go privately to the ſeſſion houſe, and in a "moment name ſuch a one, as duly elected, without "the appearance of a candidate.

"What a farce are ſuch tranſactions, when the liberties of the people are thus played away ot a game, wherein a corrupt government, and an ambitious covetous landlord are the only gainers!" All things being thus ripe in England for the open introduction of arbitrary power, nothing ſeems to have prevented it, but the ſtruggles of the Americans to preſerve their liberties. Theſe ſtruggles have been doubly mortifying to the miniſtry, as they have thereby been not only prevented from levying a revenue upon America, but from executing their ſcheme, in its full extent, upon England. And unleſs that ſcheme be very ſoon executed, it is in danger of being blown up entirely; for matters have riſen to ſuch a criſis, the uneaſineſs and diſtreſs of the nation are become ſo general, that ſome violent commotion ſeems inevitable, and near at hand; and if a revolution ſhould happen, and fail to eſtabliſh deſpotiſm in England, it would probably be fatal to thoſe who have attempted to introduce it. The moſt ſtrenuous efforts therefore will now be made, both by force and fraud to reduce the Americans to a conformity with the meaſures of the miniſtry, who are enraged and diſtracted at the obſtructions they meet with from that quarter.

I therefore earneſtly warn you to firmneſs and vigilance, every art will be uſed, both to intimidate, and to deceive you, may God direct you to be wiſe and faithful to yourſelves and to your country, and crown your endeavours with ſucceſs. You have every thing at ſtake that can be dear to reaſonable creatures; your freedom, your property, your poſterity, your honour. The very miniſtry who are ſtriving to enſlave you, in ſpight of themſelves, both honour and fear you; but if they ſucceed againſt you, will deſpiſe and ſpurn you.

About a fortnight ago an act of parliament of a moſt extraordinary kind, to ſhut up the port of Boſton, was paſſed in a moſt extraordinary manner, being ſmuggled through the houſe in ſeventeen days only from its introduction. The evidence before the privy council was ſuppreſſed, the agents refuſed a hearing at the bar, and no member for Boſton or America in either houſe. Nor had the merchants and manufacturers in England, who will be deeply affected by the execution of this act, any proper notice of it, or opportunity to remonſtrate againſt it. Indeed it is openly ſaid that many a thouſand pounds were iſſued from the treaſury to obtain a majority in the houſe, and hurry it through before there ſhould be time for oppoſition: So that when a body of merchants, trading to Boſton and America, waited on Lord North with a requeſt that a petition might be heard againſt the bill, before it paſſed into a law; they had the mortification to find they were too late, and that the bill had already paſſed. As his majeſty has, by the act, a conditional power to ſuſpend its operation, in caſe the tea deſtroyed at Boſton ſhould be paid for, the merchants offered Lord North £. 19.000, or a ſecurity to the India company to pay for the tea, if that ſuſpenſion of the act might be procured from his majeſty. But theſe offers were refuſed, and the merchants went away much diſſatiſfied—as thinking people are in general, againſt the proceedings of the miniſtry, eſpecially in reſpect to this law, and the manner of getting it paſſed, which was with as much privicy and haſte as poſſible, ſo that it is hardly yet known in the manufacturing towns which will be hurt by it. It is expected to raiſe great clamour and uneaſineſs as ſoon as it comes to be generally known, and felt, by the labouring people, and the trade, the ſtoppage of which, it is imagined, in a few months will convince the miniſtry they have acted wrong.

Another new bill, as extraordinary as the Boſton bill, only more general in its operation, is in agitation, in the privy council; and like the Boſton bill it is intended to be ſmuggled through the houſe. God grant it may be ſtopped in its progreſs, or defeated of its deſign. It is expected here that America will be ſurpriſed or frightened into a compliance with it, by the intended alarming clauſes in it, and the ſpirited manner of enforcing it.

God give you vigilance, fortitude and wiſdom to avoid the ſnares laid for you, and enable you to eſcape them,

General Gage is appointed governor and commander in chief of Maſſachuſetts Bay, with very extenſive powers. Under him are to be a ſet of officers, approved by the miniſtry, to be made counſellors, and enforce the parliamentary laws, with the (apparent) conſent of the people.

In ſhort, every art will be uſed to deceive you, and either cheat or frighten you out of your freedom and property: however, I can aſſure you the commanders have private orders not to fight, unleſs they can provoke you to appear the aggreſſors,---nay they have orders not to commence hoſtilities, without further orders. But how ſoon that reſtriction may be taken off, God only knows; nor do I think that it was from any regard to juſtice, or tenderneſs to you, that ſuch a reſtraint was laid; but purely from fear of the conſequences of ſanguinary orders; therefore I think, if you are firm and prudent, you have no occaſion at this time, to fear any tragical conſequences from a refuſal to be taxed by the Britiſh parliament, who have really no right at all to tax you;--- not that I would perſuade you to this refuſal merely upon a ſuppoſition, that the miniſtry will not proceed to hoſtile and ſanguinary meaſures---for my opinion is, that there is nothing too abſurd or wicked for them to do; but that if they ſhould proceed to ſuch meaſures, it will be better for you to die than ſubmit to them: however as your cauſe is juſt, and all the worlſt muſt ſee that you are injured and oppreſſed, your oppreſſors will be condemned by all the world, both at home and abroad; and if you are but firm and prudent in your oppoſition, fear not but providence will interpoſe in your behalf, and raiſe you up friends to ſupport and aſſiſt you. Some of the greateſt and wiſeſt, as well as beſt men in England, are already on your ſide; and will ſtand by you; your enemies have, nothing but mere power, unjuſtly obtained, and applied, to ſupport their cauſe; reaſon and juſtice are altogether againſt them; they therefore ſtand on ſlippery ground, and totter in their ſtations. Lord Camden, exerted himſelf nobly in the houſe of lords, in your favour---he told them the Boſton bill would be productive of a train of evils, and that they would certainly have cauſe to repent it. Great care is taken to prevent copies of his ſpeech from getting to America, as well as to deceive you by falſe intelligence. Every tool of power in America will be called upon, and furniſhed with means to miſlead you by a miſrepreſentation of facts, and giving a falſe turn and colouring to every thing that it concerns you to know. Six hundred pounds per annum, are paid to writers of falſe intelligence, and letters as well as news-papers, that might give you ſuch intelligence as the miniſtry deſire to conceal from you, are all ſtopped.

It is given out that ſevere meaſures are only intended againſt Boſton, to puniſh their refractory conduct; but depend upon it, if they ſucceed againſt Boſton, the like meaſures will be extended to every colony in America; they only begin with Boſton, hoping the other colonies will not interpoſe. But you are all to be viſited in turn, and devoured one after another. You may depend upon my intelligence---my office gives me acceſs to the principals, concerned in the meaſures, and I think it my duty to warn the innocent againſt the wicked devices that I know to be meditated againſt them. It behooves the colonies, to be united, in their intelligence, councils, and meaſures; it is a matter of the laſt importance to them, to ſtand by and ſupport one another; the moſt favoured can only expect to be laſt devoured. The miniſtry are determined to try your mettle to the utmoſt. Mansfield and Bute are ſuppoſed to be the prime directors, and to influence the royal ear as they pleaſe. The ſpoils of England are inſufficient to ſupport the luxury of the minions of power, they have fixed their voracious appetites upon the poſſeſſions of the Americans, and intend to make a prey of them, in defiance of reaſon and juſtice, of the charters of kings, and the divine laws of nature. Depend upon it, every colony is to be ſubdued into a ſlaviſh obedience to the tyrannical impoſitions of Great-Britain; nothing leſs will ſuffice, nothing leſs is intended. After the ſubjection of Boſton and perhaps all the New-England governments, New-Jerſey and New-York, are to be the next in courſe; and they talk of taking away Penn's charter. Look to yourſelves, exert all your faculties to the utmoſt, your virtues will be put to a ſevere trial, and if they are not genuine and rounded, they will not ſtand the teſt.

Alas! how is my ſoul ſhocked at the preſent ſituation of England, my native country---a great, a generous, and late a happy people---but now how changed, how fallen! the men who are really wiſe and good, deprived of opportunities of acting---the poor and middling people ruined and oppreſſed, the rich loſt in luxury and diſſipation, a ſet of weak and wicked men, miſguiding the reins of government, the people taxed to death without mercy, placemen and penſioners without number &c.

Many of the officers on the intended expedition againſt Boſton and America, have nobly thrown up their commiſſions, and refuſed to fight againſt their brethren in the colonies, without a juſt cauſe; and it is expected the ſoldiers will deſert in multitudes, from a mere ſenſe of honour and juſtice.

April 8. News is juſt now arrived, by a private hand, that the diſcontent of the people has ſo far prevailed, that orders are ſent to unman the fleet, or at leaſt that it ſhould not ſail till further orders. I hope the news will prove true.

The Scots in the houſe of commons have been your great enemies. I think it would be but juſt in the Boſtonians to withhold every farthing due to them in that town, which I am told is very conſiderable, eſpecially to the city of Glaſgow. Indeed I think as the port is ſhut up, the whole debt due from them to Great-Britain ſhould be ſtopped, and repriſals be made by every means in your power.---The preſervation of England itſelf and her excellent conſtitution, require it of you.

May God direct and proſper your counſels.

T.

THE extracts of letters from London, dated the 7th and 8th of April, and printed on the back of the Boſton port-act, which was diſtributed about town laſt Saturday, having been pronounced by ſome ignorant perſons to be ſpurious and fabricated here; it is neceſſary to aſſert that they were laſt Thurſday received by the Sampſon, Capt. Coupar, that they are genuine, and that any perſon doubting the verity of this declaration, may, by applying to Mr. Holt, the printer of the New-York journal, receive ample confirmation of it.

LONDON.

The following are extracted from the lateſt Engliſh news-papers.

The marquis de Noailles is very ſoon to ſucceed count Guignes as ambaſſador in England from the court of France. Admiral Keppel has given the miniſtry ſtrong aſſurances that the French ſquadron is almoſt ready to ſail from Toulon to act againſt the Ruſſians in the Levant; but their ſhips are greatly worm-eaten, and otherwiſe in very bad condition: the admiral wrote this account from Nice in Italy. Dr. Goldſmith, the poet and hiſtorian, died very unexpectedly, greatly regretted. Governor Mountford Brown, lately appointed to the Bahamas, was married the 25th March, to Miſs Charlotte Inglis, a relation of the earl of Darthmouth. Serjeant Burland ſucceeds baron Adams as one of the exchequer barons; the latter died lately of the jail diſtemper. The Spaniards at all their ports, and at Majorca, in particular, the Genoeſe, Florentines and Venetians, are fitting out ſhips and other veſſels, and raiſing forces; all the ſtates of Barbary are likewiſe fitting out naval armaments, which will be productive of terrible events in the Turkiſh ſeas. The generals Clavering and Monſon, with the judges, are all embarked on board the Anſon and Aſhburnham, for the Eaſt-Indies; they lie at Spithead, waiting for a fair wind. It is aſſerted, that by the taking of the city of Tanjour, in the Eaſt-Indies, no leſs than ſeven millions of ſterling money will be produced to the Eaſt-India company and the captors; general Smith's proportion of it will amount to 150,000 pounds. Tyger Roch, who killed Capt. Farquharſon at the Cape of Good Hope was not impaled, as reported, but is on his return to England, with his own ſtate of that tranſaction. General Gage took leave of the king on the 6th of April, and on the 7th ſet out for Portſmouth, to embark with major Sheriff, on board the Lively man of war, Capt. Biſhop, for Boſton: his excellency's commiſſion, as governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, with an appointment of £.2000 a year, is the moſt extenſive that ever any Engliſh governor and commander in chief was hitherto inveſted with; ſuch power could not be delegated to a more humane, intelligent and upright gentleman. All officers in England belonging to the regiments in America, are ordered for Portſmouth, to embark on board a tranſport waiting there to carry them to Boſton. A fleet of obſervation will, in the ſummer be ſent to cruize in the bay of Biſcay, and another ſtationed between Liſbon and Gibraltar. The French, determined at length to aid the Turks, are preparing, under the adminiſtration of the hitherto pacific duke D'Aguillon, both by land and ſea, to attack the Ruſſians; this calls for the moſt vigilant and jealous attention to every motion of their forces, and at Paris nothing is now talked of but war, and at every port in France, from Calais and Bayonne: ſo that no perſon can leave the kingdom without a royal paſs; the Spaniards will act in concert with them in all their enterprizes. The young prince was chriſtened at St. James's by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, on the 24th of March, and named Adolphus Frederick. The 4th, 5th, 38th, and 53d regiments are ordered to Boſton. The bill for the better regulating the government of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, was recommended and penned by lord Mansfield; Sir Charles Whitworth, lord North, Mr. Rice, with the attorney and ſolicitor general, prepared and brought it into the houſe of commons. The ticket, No. 1917, in the lottery of Meſſrs. Adam, proved to be their own property, being an unſold ticket; it was, on the 25th of March, drawn a prize of 50,000 pounds ſterling. General Monckton is choſen member for Pontefract, in the room of lord Galway, his nephew, deceaſed. The Boſton port bill in the houſe of lords, was ſupported by the lords Mansfield, Gower, Lyttleton, Weymouth, and Suffolk; it was oppoſed by the dukes of Richmond and Manchester, the marquis of Rockingham, and the lords Temple, Shelburne, Camden and Stair, but the principal arguments were between the lords Mansfield and Camden: lord Shelburne preſented a petition againſt it, ſigned by ſundry gentlemen of America, then reſident in London. His majeſty has declared his intention of being preſent at a review of the royal navy at Portſmouth or Plymouth, next July. Biſhop Moſs is removed from St. David's to the ſee of Bath and Wells; Dr. York is conſecrated biſhop of St. David's; Dr. Dampier is Dean of Durham, vice Dr. Cooper, deceaſed; Dr. Majendie, is canon of Windſor; the Rev. Mr. Courney is prebendary of Worceſter; and it is ſaid, the Rev. Dr. Hurd is to have the living of St. George's, Hanover-Square. Lord Viſcount Pitt. eldeſt ſon of the earl of Chatham, is on his paſſage to join the 47th regiment at Perth-Amboy, in New-Jerſey, he being appointed an enſign in that corps. Lieutenant Col. James Hamilton, from half-pay, is now lieut. Col. of the 21ſt regiment. His majeſty has appointed general Murray to be lieut. governor of Minorca, in the room of general Moſtyn.

NEW-YORK, *May* 19.

On Tueſday evening an expreſs arrived in town from Boſton, with an account that the inhabitants of that place had received, on the 10th inſtant, by Capt. Jenkins, the act of parliament for ſhutting up their port. On Wedneſday the committees of correſpondence, from eight of the adjacent towns, were ſummoned; and on Thurſday they met at Fanueil-Hall, and wrote circular letters to the ſeveral committees of correſpondence in the other colonies: on Friday the inhabitants of the town of Boſton met, and agreed to ſend letters to every town in the Maſſachuſetts-government, and to every colony on the continent; acquainting them, that they were determined to ſtop all exports and imports to Great Britain and the Weſt-Indies, they choſe other committees, to confer with the inhabitants of Salem, Marblehead, &c. to collect ſubſcriptions for the employment of the artificers, &c. and for effectually ſecuring the peace of the city. In ſhort, the inhabitants, who had aſſembled in prodigious numbers, were all united in a firm reſolution, not to comply with the act of parliament. The purport of their letter to the committees of correſpondence at this city and in Philadelphia, is to acquaint them with their reſolutions; and to deſire they may be ſupported by their hearty concurrence in the meaſures which have hitherto been concerted by them.

His excellency general Gage, commander in chief of his majeſty's forces in North-America, and governor of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, arrived and landed on Friday laſt, with major Sheriff, at Caſtle-William, where he was received by Mr. Hutchinſon, who reſigned the government into general Gage's hands; and on Saturday noon a council was held there.

The inhabitants of Sa'em have declared, that they will not ſell, or let an houſe or lo gings, to any perſons that may remove thither, in conſequence of the paſſing of the Boſton port act, they being determined to ſhew their diſtreſſed brethren in the capital city, every poſſible mark of their ſincere ſympathy.

TO THE PUBLIC.

"An advertiſement having appeared at the coffee-houſe, in conſequence of the late extraordinary and very alarming advices received from England, inviting the merchants to meet at the houſe of Mr. Samuel Fraunces, on Monday evening laſt, in order to conſult on meaſures proper to be purſued on the preſent critical and important occaſion.

"A very reſpectable and large number of the merchants and other inhabitants did accordingly appear at the time and place appointed, and then and there nominated, for the approbation of the public, a committee of fifty perſons, of which, fifteen to be a ſufficient number to do buſineſs.

"That therefore no formality may be wanting to conſtitute a committee duly choſen: the inhabitants of this city and county, are requeſted to attend at the coffee-houſe this day, at one o'clock (the ſame having been alſo notified by hand-bills, prior to the printing of this paper) to approve of the committee nominated as aforeſaid, or to appoint ſuch other perſons, as in their diſcretion and wiſdom may think meet."

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 2, 1774.

On Saturday evening his excellency governor Eden ſet out from this city for Patuxent, to embark on board the Annapolis, Capt. Eden, for London.

His excellency propoſes to return in a few months, with his lady and family, to this province.

The general aſſembly of this province, which ſtood prorogued to Monday the 11th day of July, is further prorogued to Monday the 24th day of October next.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, on Wedneſday the 25th day of May, 1774, after notice given of the time, place, and occaſion of this meeting;

RESOLVED, that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that the town of Boſton is now ſuffering in the common cauſe of America, and that it is incumbent on every colony in America, to unite in effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boſton.

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the colonies come into a joint reſolution to ſtop all importations from, and exportations to, Great-Britain, till the ſaid act be repealed, the ſame will preſerve North America and her liberties.

RESOLVED therefore, that the inhabitants of this city will join in an aſſociation with the ſeveral counties of this province, and the principal colonies of America, to put an immediate ſtop to all exports to Great-Britain, and that after a ſhort day hereafter to be agreed on, that there be no imports from Great-Britain till the ſaid act be repealed, and that ſuch aſſociation be on oath.

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the gentlemen of the law of this province bring no ſuit for the recovery of any debt due from any inhabitant of this province to any inhabitant of Great-Britain, until the ſaid act be repealed.

That the inhabitants of this city will, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that this province ought immediately to break off all trade and dealings with that colony or province which ſhall refuſe or decline to come into ſimilar reſolutions with a majority of the colonies.

That Meſſieurs John Hall, Charles Carroll, Thomas Johnſon, jun. William Paca, Matthias Hammond, and Samuel Chaſe, be a committee for this city, to join with thoſe who ſhall be appointed for Baltimore-Town, and other parts of this province, to conſtitute one general committee, and that the gentlemen appointed for this city immediately correſpond with Baltimore-Town, and other parts of this province, to effect ſuch aſſociation as will beſt ſecure American liberty.

TO THE PRINTERS.

YOUR Gazette of the 26th inſt. contains an anonymous publication of the reſolutions entered into by the meeting of the inhabitants of this city, held for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration, letters from Boſton and Philadelphia, which it is preſumed is entitled to no other than an anonymous anſwer. The public are deſired to ſuſpend forming any judgment of the ſentiments of this city on a ſubject of ſo momentous a concern, until they are furniſhed with more authentic grounds.

Annapolis, May 26, 1774.

Annapolis, May 27, 1774.
A. M. 11 o'clock.

A PAPER having been circulated this morning, in this city, and diſtributed with the Gazette, deſiring the public to ſuſpend forming any judgment of the ſentiments of this city, on the ſubject matter of letters from Boſton, and Philadelphia, until they are furniſhed with more authentic grounds, than the reſolutions entered into by the meeting of the inhabitants held for that purpoſe—ALL the CITIZENS, and particu-

larly those who diſſent from the printed reſolutions, are earneſtly requeſted to meet at the play-houſe, preciſely at three o'clock, this afternoon.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis in conſequence of the foregoing notice, after reading the ſeveral letters and papers communicated from Boſton and Philadelphia, the firſt, ſecond, and third reſolutions of this city on Wedneſday laſt were diſtinctly read, one by one, and the queſtion being put on them, ſeverally, that they be confirmed, the firſt was unanimouſly confirmed, and on a diviſion the ſecond and third were alſo confirmed, very few diſſenting. The fourth reſolution being read, the queſtion was moved, and put, that the ſame be expunged, and on a diviſion reſolved, by a conſiderable majority, that it be not expunged——The other reſolutions were read, and on the queſtion being put on each, were confirmed without any diviſion.

RESOLVED, That this day's proceedings be immediately printed and made public.

Per order,

JOHN DUCKETT, Clk.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Annapolis, May 30, 1774.

A publication of the incloſed proteſt, ſupported by a conſiderable number of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, will, it is preſumed, furniſh the moſt authentic grounds, for determining the ſenſe of the majority, on a queſtion of the laſt importance.

WE whoſe names are ſubſcribed, inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, conceive it our clear right, and moſt incumbent duty, to expreſs our cordial and explicit diſapprobation, of a reſolution which was carried by forty-ſeven againſt thirty-one at the meeting, held on the 27th inſtant.

The reſolution againſt which we proteſt in the face of the world is the following.

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that, the "gentlemen of the law of this province, bring no ſuit "for the recovery of any debt, due from any inhabi-"tant of this province, to any inhabitant of Great-Bri-"tain, until the ſaid act be repealed,"

DISSENTIENT,

I. Becauſe we are impreſſed with a full conviction, that this reſolution is founded in treachery, and raſhneſs, in as much as it is big with bankruptcy and ruin, to thoſe inhabitants of Great-Britain, who, relying with unlimitted ſecurity on our good faith and integrity, have made us maſters of their fortunes; condemning them UNHEARD, for not having interpoſed their influence with parliament in favour of the town of Boſton, without duly weighing the force, with which that influence would probably have operated, or whether, in their conduct, they were actuated by wiſdom and policy, or by CORRUPTION and AVARICE.

II. Becauſe whilſt the inhabitants of Great-Britain are partially deſpoiled of every legal remedy to recover what is juſtly due to them, no proviſion is made, to prevent us from being harraſſed, by the proſecution of internal ſuits, but our fortunes and perſons are left at the mercy of domeſtic creditors, without a poſſibility of extricating ourſelves, unleſs by a general convulſion; an event, in the contemplation of ſober reaſon, replete with horror.

III. Becauſe our credit as a commercial people will expire under the wound; for what confidence can poſſibly re poſed in thoſe, who ſhall have exhibited the moſt avowed and moſt ſtriking proof, that they are not to be bound by obligations as ſacred as human invention can ſuggeſt!

Lloyd Dulany, William Cooke, James Tilghman, Anthony Stewart, William Steuart, Charles Steuart, David Steuart, Jonathan Hinkney, William Tuck, Thomas Sparrow, John Green, James Brice, George Gordon, John Chalmers, John Anderſon, John Unſworth, James Taylor, William Cayton, George Ranken, Robert Moor, Jonathan Parker, Brice Seleven, John Varndel, John Annis, Robert Ridge, Robert Nixon, Thomas Kirby, William Edwards, Robert Lambert, William Eddis, John Clapham, Elie Vallette, Robert Buchanan, William Noke, James Brooks, Richard Murrow, John Brown, John Hepburn, Colin Campbell, Nathaniel Roſs, William Niven, James Kingſbury, James Barnes, John Sands, James Williams, Joſeph Williams, John Howard, William Munroe, John D. Jaquet, John Norris, John Steele, N. Maccubbin, ſhoem. Thomas Hammond, Thomas Pipeir, Thomas Neal, William Tonry, James M'Kenzie, Nicholas Minſky, Martin Water, John Warren, William Chambers, James Clarke, Denton Jacques, Joſeph Dowſon, Thomas Macken, Richard Burland, Dan. Dulany, of Dan. R. Molleſon, Robert Couden, William Aikman, George French, John Parker, Archibald Smith, Thomas Bonner, Matthias Mae, Alexander M'Donald, David Crinnig, John Timmis, David Atchiſon, James Maynard, William Harriſon, Robert Kirkland, William Aſhton, Robert Morriſon, Charles Bryan, John Haragan, Hugh Hendley, Richard Thompſon, Reverdy Ghiſelin, Charles Marckel, John Randall, William Stiff, James Mithell, Charles Roberts, Samuel Skingle, Thomas Stiff, Henry Jackſon, William Devenith, James Hackman, Charles Barber, John Evitts, James Maw, Jordan Steiger, Joſeph Richards, Edward Owens, Thomas Pryſe, J. Wilkinſon, Robert Keys, Lewis Jones, William Wilkatt, John King, William Prew, Thomas Towſon, William Howard, John Donaldſon, Dan. Dulany, of Walter, William Worthington, Thomas B. Hodgkin, William Wilkins, Thomas French, Joſeph Selby, William Gordon, Thomas Hyde, John Maconochie, Philip Thomas Lee, John Ball, Samuel Owens, Samuel Ball, Thomas Braithwaite, James Murray, Richard Mackubin, Michael Wallace, William Hyde, Nathan Hammond, Peter Pfalter, Joſeph Browing, Thomas Hincks, Lewis Neth, Edward Dogan, J. H. Anderſon, Richard Burt, Henry Horſley, Cornelius Fenton, Richard Addams, George Ranken, ſen. Edward Wilmot, Robert Lang, George Nicholſon, Benjamin Spriggs, John Horton, Charles Wright, Conſtantine Bull, Amos Edmons, Henry Sibell, Joſhua Croſs, John Woolford, Sam. H. Howard, Oliver Weeden, Alexander Finlater, Con M'Carty, Jonathan Simpſon.

Cheſter Town, May 19. 1774.

To the Printers of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Your giving the following a place in your uſeful gazette, is earneſtly requeſted by the inhabitants of Kent county, Maryland.

Remember, O my friends, the laws, the rights,
The gen'rous plan of pow'r deliver'd down
From age to age, by your renown'd forefathers;
So dearly bought, the price of ſo much blood!
O! let it never periſh in your hands,
But piouſly tranſmit it to your children.

ADDISON's CATO.

IT muſt be univerſally allowed, that the eſſential circumſtance, which conſtitutes the political happineſs of a free people, conſiſts in their being governed by laws of their own making, or to which their conſent is given by delegates of their own choice and nomination. This maxim, founded on the genius of the Britiſh conſtitution---the moſt perfect under heaven---cannot be ſuppoſed partial or confined; but muſt be as extenſively diffuſive, in its benign operations, as are the regions ſubordinate to, and claiming protection, under that conſtitution.

The act of parliament, therefore, ſubjecting the britiſh colonies in America, to the payment of a duty on tea, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, being paſſed without their conſent, and calculated to enſlave them, cannot but be deemed unconſtitutional and oppreſſive; from whence it clearly follows, that it highly behooves the Americans, as *loyal* and *freeborn* ſubjects of Great-Britain, to take every prudent and juſtifiable meaſure in order to evade its baneful effects; thus to baffle the deſigns of a corrupt and deſpotic miniſtry. Our brethren of the Northern colonies have already declared their oppoſition to this act;---and as it equally affects the good people of this loyal province of Maryland, a number of reſpectable gentlemen---friends to liberty, met at a public-houſe in Cheſter town, on Friday the 13th of May, 1774, when a chairman was choſen, a committee appointed, and it was agreed upon to have a general meeting of the inhabitants of the county on Wedneſday the 18th of the ſame month, to declare their ſentiments reſpecting the importation of tea, while ſubject to a duty.---A numerous and very reſpectable meeting was accordingly held, when the committee was enlarged, and the following reſolutions were repeatedly read, and *unanimouſly* agreed to, viz.

Firſt. RESOLVED, that we acknowledge his majeſty George the third, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland---to be our rightful, and lawful ſovereign, to whom we owe and promiſe all dutiful allegiance and ſubmiſſion.

2d. RESOLVED, that no duties or taxes can *conſtitutionally* be impoſed on us, but by our own conſent, given perſonally, or by our repreſentatives.

3d. RESOLVED, that the act of the Britiſh parliament of the 7th of George the third, chapter 46th, ſubjecting the colonies to the payment of a duty on tea, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, is *unconſtitutional*, *oppreſſive*, and calculated to *enſlave* the Americans.

4th. RESOLVED, therefore, that whoever ſhall import, or in any way aid or aſſiſt in importing, or introducing from any part of Great Britain, or any other place whatſoever, into this town or county, any tea, ſubject to the payment of a duty impoſed by the aforeſaid act of parliament. Or, whoever ſhall wilfully and knowingly ſell, buy, or conſume, or in any way aſſiſt in the ſale, purchaſe, or conſumption of any tea imported as aforeſaid ſubject to a duty, he, or they, ſhall be ſtigmatized as enemies to the liberties of America.

5th. RESOLVED, that we will not only ſteadily adhere to the foregoing reſolves, but will endeavour to excite our worthy neighbours to a like patriotic conduct, and whoever, amongſt us, ſhall refuſe his concurrence, or after complying, ſhall deſert the cauſe, and knowingly deviate from the true ſpirit and meaning of theſe our reſolutions, we will mark him out, as inimical to the liberties of America, an unworthy member of the community, and a perſon not deſerving our notice or regard.

6th. RESOLVED, that the foregoing reſolves be printed, that our brethren in this and the other colonies, may know our ſentiments as they are therein contained.

Signed by order
of the committee,
W. WRIGHT, Clerk.

N. B. The above reſolves were entered into upon a diſcovery of a late importation of the dutiable tea, (in the brigantine Geddes, of this port) for ſome of the neighbouring counties. Further meaſures are in contemplation, in conſequence of a late and *very* alarming act of parliament.

Talbot Court Houſe, May 24, 1774.

ALARMED at the preſent ſituation of *America*, and impreſſed with the moſt tender feelings for the diſtreſſes of their brethren and fellow ſubjects in *Boſton*, a number of gentlemen having met at this place, took into their ſerious conſideration the part they ought to act, as friends to liberty, and to the general intereſts of mankind.

To preſerve the rights, and to ſecure the property of the ſubject, they apprehend, is the end of government. But when thoſe right are invaded—when the mode preſcribed by the laws for the puniſhment of offences, and obtaining juſtice, is diſregarded and ſpurned—when, without being heard in their defence, force is employed, and the ſevereſt penalties are inflicted; the people, they clearly conceive, have a right not only to complain, but likewiſe to exert their utmoſt endeavours to prevent the effect of ſuch meaſures, as may be adopted by a weak or corrupt miniſtry to deſtroy their liberties, deprive them of their property, and rob them of their deareſt birthright as Britons.

Impreſſed with the warmeſt zeal for, and loyalty to their moſt gracious ſovereign, and with the moſt ſincere affection for their fellow ſubjects in *Great-Britain*, They are determined, calmly and ſteadily, to unite with their fellow ſubjects, in purſuing every legal and conſtitutional meaſure, to avert the evils threatened by the late act of parliament for ſhutting up the port and harbour of *Boſton*; to ſupport the common rights of *America*; and to promote that union and harmony between the mother country and her colonies, on which the preſervation of both muſt finally depend.

* * *The concluſion of the eſſay on the advantages of a claſſical education, is poſtponed for want of room.—Adverti-ſements omitted will be inſerted next week.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Schooner Peggy and Betſey, Elijah Luce, from St. Vincent.
Ship Richmond, Thomas Hutchinſon, from Liverpool.
Brig Induſtry, Charles Kenney, from Waterford.
Ship Peggy, William Barron, from Falmouth.
Ship Baltimore, James Handrick, from London.
Ship Camden, Joſeph Richardſon, from London.

CLEARED.

Sloop Baltimore Packet, John Gwinn, for Virginia.
Ship Speedwell, William Clark, for Briſtol.
Schooner Two Brothers, Thomas Culmore, for New-Providence.
Sloop Lucy, Samuel M'Lellan, for Caſco Bay.
Ship Sidney, Thomas Dryſdale, for Liſbon.

Annapolis, May 28, 1774.

ALL the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, are earneſtly requeſted to meet at the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 4th day of June next, to take into conſideration ſundry letters and papers from the town of Boſton, and the city of Philadelphia; and to conſult on the moſt effectual means to preſerve the liberty of America.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ſhip Patuxent, Capt. Lewis, from London, and the ſhip Cicely, Capt. Hornby, from Liverpool; and to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, at their ſtore on the dock.

A LARGE and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon; among which are fine and ſuperfine broad-clothes—fine caſſimer—wilton cloth—German ſerges—¼ yard, and ½ ell wide fuſtians—jeans—jeanets—hickſets—cotton denims—corduroys—Italian and Dutch cords—yard wide drawboys—royal ribs—ſtock and ſattinets—velvet and velverets—yard wide corded dimetty's—yard wide flowered petticoating—⅓, ½, and yard wide Iriſh linens—long lawns—white and brown Iriſh ſheeting—white and brown Ruſſia ditto—Ruſſia drabs—brown and ſtriped cotton hollands—dowlas—bed-bunts—Flander's ticks—Holland beds and pillows—matraſſes—cotton counterpanes—⅞ and yard wide cotton chints—furniture check—½ ell, and ¼ ſtriped and plain luteſtrings—ſtriped and tobined ducapes—black and white ditto—flowered brocade—armazeen—corded tabby—China taffeta—black and white ſattins, and ſattin peelongs—½ ell and ell wide ſarſnet and alamode—½ ell and ell wide Perſian, and Perſian taffeta—gold waiſtcoat ſhapes—ſilk Perſian and ſattin petticoats—fine patent aprons—ſilk gauze—cypreſs ditto—pariſnet—catgut—cambricks and lawns—blond and thread lace—thread edging—taſte—head and breaſt flowers—ear-rings and hair-pins—black and white ſilk handkerchiefs and cravats—black love handkerchiefs—Italian crapes—bombazeen—Womens and childrens faſhionable ſilk bonnets—cane and ſtraw hats—ſilk cloaks—mens and boys faſhionable beaver hats—ladies riding beaver ditto, with turban bands, and Oſtrich feathers—3 4 and 5 threaded mens and womens thread, cotton, and ſilk hoſe—boys thread, ditto—mens, womens, and girls gloves and mitts—womens ſilk ditto—printed calicoes and linens—India chints—white calicoes—ſix fourth humhums—ell wide plain and flowered muſlins—ditto book muſlins—nankeens—womens calimanco and white leather ſhoes—mens beſt ſhoes—red Morocco, and neat japaned decanter ſtands—violins—ſtrings for ditto—Poland ſtarch—indigo and fig blue—ſpices of all kinds—ſago—epſam and glauber ſalts—beſt powdered Jeſuits bark—almonds—ſun-raiſins, and currants in jars—ſugar-candy—Spaniſh juice—ſpirits of wine—ſpirits of turpentine—Florence oil—linſeed ditto—painter's colours of all ſorts—Weſton ſnuff—baſket ſalt—double and ſingle refined loaf ſugar—ſail cloth—ſeans and ſean twine—porter—old red port, &c. &c. &c.

4 w THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

JUST IMPORTED

By WILLIAM AIKMAN, bookſeller and ſtationer in Annapolis,

A LARGE collection of books—amongſt which are Blackſtone's commentaries on the laws of England, 4 vol. New dictionary of arts and ſciences, 3 vol. 4to. Beatie's eſſay on truth. Buchan's domeſtic medicine, beſt London edition. Hume's eſſays, 2 vols. octavo. Lord Kaims's elements of criticiſm, 2 vols. Ferguſon's eſſay on civil ſociety. Dickſon on agriculture, 2 vols. laſt edition. Hoyle's games. An elegant edition of Ruſſou's works, 10 vols. tranſlated from the French. Sketches of the hiſtory of man, 2 vol. 4to. by Lord Kaims, newly publiſhed. Millar on the diſtinction of ranks in ſociety. Man of feeling. Man of the world, 2 vols. A compleat aſſortment of the Britiſh poets. Latin, Greek, and French ſchool-books, ſmall hiſtories for children, &c. &c. with a large quantity of royal, medium, demy, treaſury, and thin poſt, foolſcap and pot writing papers; Dutch quills, beſt red and black ſealing wax, and Iriſh wafers.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at W. Aikman's ſhop, the following new comedies, price 1s. 6d. each,

The Maccaroni.
The Man of Buſineſs.
The School for Wives.

A large aſſortment of all the late publications are expected from London by the firſt ſhip, for the uſe of the Annapolis circulating library.

W. Aikman has likewiſe imported a few groſſes of red and white port wine, of the firſt quality,

N. B. Books for accounts ruled and bound in the neateſt manner, and at the moſt reaſonable rates. Catalogues of the books given gratis.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And ready to be delivered to the ſubſcribers, neatly bound, at the reſpective places where they were ſubſcribed for,

THE

DEPUTY COMMISSARY's GUIDE;

AT which places, non-ſubſcribers may alſo be ſupplied with a few remaining books, at the ſame price of 12s. 6d. ready bound.

BY THE COMMISSARY GENERAL,

"Having peruſed Mr. Vallette's collection, entitled "The Deputy Commiſſary's Guide," and approving of the regulations therein made with regard to the proceedings of the prerogative office; I do hereby recommend to the ſeveral deputy commiſſaries within this province, to govern their future official proceedings agreeable thereto; to adminiſter and take the ſeveral oaths and probats therein preſcribed, where they are applicable, and to make uſe of the form of bonds and letters of adminiſtration contained in that collection.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Baltimore, April 27, 1774.

I Having obtained letters teſtamentary on the eſtate of the late Philip Weathrall, of Talbot county; do requeſt all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, to apply for a ſettlement of their accounts, and diſcharge the ſame to Mr. George Gleave of Talbot county; and thoſe indebted for dealings at his late ſtore in Frederick town, Cæcil county, are deſired to apply to Meſſrs. Williamſon and Luſby, in Frederick town; who are impowered to ſettle and receive all balances due to the eſtate, by

w 6 THOMAS PLACE, Adminiſtrator.

To be ſold at George Town upon Patowmack, for caſh, bills of exchange, or country produce,

ABOUT £1800 coſt of goods, which may be had a bargain for ready pay, or at a low advance on credit; the purchaſers to give bond with ſecurity if required. Apply to Mr. Thomas Contee, merchant at Nottingham, or to Mr. William Deakins, jun. at George Town, who will ſhew the goods. w 4

London Town, April the 12th, 1774.

THIS is to inform the public; and my old cuſtomers in particular, that I ſtill continue to carry on the ſtaymaking buſineſs in all its branches; as I have furniſhed my ſelf with the beſt materials for that purpoſe, thoſe ladies that chooſe to favour me with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerved in the neateſt and beſt manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice, by the public's humble ſervant,

ELIZABETH FERGUSON.

N. B. She alſo keeps good entertainment for man and horſe. tf

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April 14, 1774.

TO be ſold all together, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of doctor William Wheland, late of Dorcheſter county, deceaſed, the following tracts and parcels of land, ſituate in the ſaid county, near the mouth of Trenſquaquing River; viz: Middleton in the Oaks, 224 acres; Cold or Cool-Spring, 200 acres more or leſs; addition to Cool-Spring, 51 acres more or leſs; Part of Marſh-Range, 318 acres more or leſs; part of Middleton's Grange, ſuppoſed to contain 10 acres, and Hard Putt, 836 acres more or leſs. Moſt of theſe lands are adjoining, and form a valuable body of up-land and marſh, containing as it is thought, ſome ſurplus. The improvements are two plantations containing about 120 acres; on one of which are, a framed dwelling-houſe with a brick chimney, two framed barns and other out houſes; alſo bearing orchards, and large nurſeries of apple-trees and peach-trees. Levi Oram who lives on the premiſes, or William White who lives near, will ſhew the ſame, and Jane Wheland, widow of the teſtator, dwelling at Vienna, will exhibit the title papers and plots, together with a copy of the will to ſuch as may apply.

The ſaid will directs, that this advertiſement be inſerted eight ſucceſſive weeks in the Maryland gazette; that thoſe who incline to purchaſe, do deliver their reſpective bids in writing to one or more of us, and that the lands be by us conveyed to him, or her, who ſhall in that manner bid moſt within ſix months after the date of the laſt gazette, containing ſuch advertiſement, he or ſhe having firſt paid the purchaſe money, or ſecured it to be paid to our ſatisfaction.

We have appointed Friday the 2d day of December next, for cloſing the ſale at the houſe of Joſeph M'Clemmy in Vienna aforeſaid, and on the ſame day we ſhall, if we conveniently can (on receiving ſatisfaction as aforeſaid) execute to the purchaſer, a deed for the lands with ſpecial warranty, as ordered by the will: the ſale to be in common money, and the lands entered on by the purchaſer the firſt day of January next.

HENRY STEELE,
JOHN HENRY,
EPHRAIM KING,
} Truſtees for the Sale.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD,

Harford county, Maryland, May 7, 1774.

DRIFTED away laſt week from the landing of the ſubſcriber, living on the weſtern ſide of the head of Cheſapeak Bay, two miles below the mouth of Suſquehanna, a large fiſhing boat, about 18 feet keel, with four oars in her, and a platform on her ſtern, on which was a new ſeine (except a few fathoms on each wing) about 65 fathom long, the lead and cork lines are old, and ſpliced in ſeveral places, the floats are made of cypreſs; in ſaid boat were near 300 fathom of tarred rope new laſt ſeaſon, ſhe had a long painter or head faſt with a pig of iron for an anchor, but it is uncertain whether it was put out or not. Whoever takes up ſaid boat, ſeine, and ropes, and delivers them or gives information of them to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward.

w6 JACOB GILES, jun.

WANTED

For KING WILLIAM's SCHOOL,

A PERSON capable of diſcharging the office of uſher, to whom will be given £50 common currency per annum, with £2 10 0 to be paid by each ſcholar. To prevent trouble it is deſired that no perſon will make application who is not properly qualified. tf

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Annapolis, May 4, 1774.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG and WILLIAM HOWARD take this method to inform their friends and the public in general, that they now carry on the tallow chandlery and ſoap boiling buſineſſes, in all their different branches, at their houſe in Eaſt-ſtreet, near the market; where thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour them with their cuſtom may depend on their punctuality. They flatter themſelves, that the quality of their goods, and eaſy terms, will ſufficiently recommend them to the notice and favour of the public.

N. B. Common dipp'd candles, by the box eleven pence halfpenny, ditto, under thirty weight, one ſhilling per pound; mold candles, fourteen pence by the box, ditto by the ſingle pound fifteen pence. Hard ſoap by the pound nine pence, ſoft ditto by the gallon one ſhilling. Caſh for tallow and myrtle wax.

DORCHESTER COUNTY,

CAMBRIDGE RACES.

ON Thurſday the 9th day of June next will be run for, a give and take purſe of 50 pounds common money, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, on the following terms, viz. Aged horſes 14 hands high to carry 9 ſtone, allowing 7 lb. for every year under age, and 7 lb. for every inch under 14 hands, but for every inch above 14 hands to carry 7 lb. extraordinary; heats 2 miles each.

On Friday the 10th will be run for, whatever may be ſubſcribed more than the above 50 pounds, and the entrance money of the firſt day, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying 9 ſtone; heats 2 miles each.

The horſes the firſt day to enter at the houſe of Mr. John Manning in Cambridge, on Wedneſday the 8th Day of June. Entrance to non-ſubſcribers 3 pounds, to ſubſcribers 1 guinea. Thoſe for the ſecond day to enter on Thurſday afternoon, between the hours of 4 and 8. Entrance 30 ſhillings each. To ſtart each day preciſely at 11 o'clock, and to allow 15 minutes between each heat. There will be judges appointed to determine all diſputes that may ariſe. w4

Prince-George's county, April 28, 1774.

To be let to the loweſt bidder,

THE building an aſſembly room of wood near the free-ſchool, 50 feet by 24, 10 feet pitch and arched. Any perſon willing to undertake the ſaid building is deſired to attend at Queen-Anne, on the 26th day of May, in order to give in their propoſals to

ADDISON MURDOCK,
BENJAMIN HALL, ſon of FRANCIS,
w3 EDWARD HALL, ſon of HENRY,
HUMPHRY BELT,
RICHARD DUCKETT, jun.
THOMAS SPRIGG, jun.
THOMAS DUCKETT.

Baltimore, May 9, 1774.

To be ſold, on Wedneſday the third day of Auguſt next, by public ſale, at the houſe of Mrs. Sarah Chilton, in Baltimore-Town,

THAT valuable tract of land called Colrain, formerly belonging to capt. William Richardſon, patented for 602 acres, but ſaid to contain more; whereon are built a framed dwelling houſe 30 feet by 20, with brick chimnies, two rooms below, three above, with a kitchen, meat houſe, milk houſe, hen houſe, corn houſe, ſtable and barn, and a good apple orchard. There are about 40 acres of meadow ground cleared, and under middling fence, part whereof is embanked marſh, the reſt white oak bottom, and upwards of 100 acres more may be made. This land abounds with locuſt, maple, hickory, red and white oak, is conveniently ſituated in Harford county, upon Buſh river, four miles from Buſh and Joppa, and 22 from Baltimore-Town. There is a good herring fiſhery, and plenty of wild fowl on it, and ſaid to contain iron ore, being convenient to many furnaces and a good landing. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaſer, who, if he inclines to make a private bargain, may apply to James Chriſtie, jun. merchant in Baltimore-Town, and capt. William Richardſon, who now lives on the premiſes, will ſhew the land. ts

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NOTICE is hereby given, if capt. John Poſey be living, who married Miſs Elizabeth Adair, in the year 1769, and will apply to me the ſubſcriber, living in Charles-Town, South Carolina, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage. If capt. Poſey ſhould be dead, and has any children living, it would be kind of their friends to apply as ſoon as poſſibly they can, to take care of the eſtate left capt. Poſey and children. Given under my hand at Charles-Town, this 10th day of February, 1774.

w3 JONATHAN WADDLE.

To be ſold on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 20th of June next,

A TRACT or parcel of land called Spreddoxes Foreſt, containing one hundred acres, lying in Prince-George's county, about nine miles from Bladenſburg, and about four miles from Meſſ. Snowdens iron works; whereon are a new dwelling houſe 24 feet ſquare, three tobacco houſes, corn houſe, milk houſe, and ſundry other out houſes, a very good apple orchard containing upwards of two hundred fine bearing trees, a ſmall peach orchard, and many other fruit trees. The land lays level and is fit either for planting or farming; the plantation is in very good repair.

3w JEREMIAH FOWLER.

Baltimore Town, April 1774.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, a valuable tract of land called the Adventure, formerly belonging to Corbin Lee, Eſq; containing 1000 acres, lying on the great Falls of Gunpowder, about 13 miles from Baltimore Town, ſix miles from Joppa, 2 and a half from the Nottingham Forges, within 4 and 5 miles of ſeveral merchant mills; the improvements conſiſt of a large elegant brick houſe 65 by 45, two ſtory high, four rooms on a floor, with a large paſſage, the cellar dry and good, the inſide work of the houſe not finiſhed; a large ſtone kitchen 40 by 30, two ſtory high, compleatly finiſhed; a ſtore houſe 35 by 22, two ſtory high; a framed houſe two ſtory, 25 by 22, with a piazza well finiſhed; a garden of three acres with a pleaſant ſummer houſe; a large frame barn with brick ſtables underneath, and ſundry other convenient out houſes; there are about 350 acres of land cleared and under good fence, about 70 acres in wheat. This tract is pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy country, and the whole commands an extenſive proſpect of the country and Bay, and from its vicinity to the iron works, the wood of which there is a large quantity, will find a ready ſale; The ſoil is remarkable good, and abounds with locuſt, poplars, hickory, white oak, and black walnut; it is well watered, and 70 acres of good watered meadow may be made at a ſmall expence: it is contiguous to an extenſive range of 10 or 12 miles circuit of uncultivated land; from whence any number of cattle may be raiſed: the main branch of the river Gunpowder runs through the tract forming a very fine mill ſeat. The valuable improvements on this land, with the goodneſs of the ſoil, render it a convenient ſeat, either for a gentleman, miller or farmer; time will be given for the payment of 2 thirds of the purchaſe money, on giving bond on intereſt, with ſecurity if required. w 5

ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber's ſalary being leſſened in value almoſt one half by an act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion, for the ſupport of the clergy of the church of England in this province; he finds it neceſſary for the ſupport of his family and other purpoſes, to join to his miniſterial office ſome other buſineſs. He has therefore opened a grammar ſchool at his houſe in Kent county, about five miles from Rock-Hall, where gentlemen may have their ſons boarded, and taught the latin and greek tongues, and other parts of literature in the beſt manner, at thirty pounds per annum, and the greateſt care taken of them.

tf ROBERT READ.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, ſtay-makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to inform the public, that they have juſt imported from London a large quantity of the beſt materials for carrying on the ſtay-making buſineſs, and are now removed into the houſe where Mr. Robert Pinkney lately lived. All orders from their cuſtomers and others in either of the above branches of buſineſs will be thankfully received and ſpeedily executed.

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen from the country are deſired to ſend the caſh for ſuch goods as they may be pleaſed to order.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inſt. at night, a convict ſervant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age, born in the weſt of England, a ſpare ſlim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, ſhort black hair, and has loſt one of his fore teeth: he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white ſhirts, two pair of ſtockings and ſhoes, and a new felt hat; it's poſſible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a ſum of money with him.

Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overſeer on the above ſaid plantation, or to the ſubſcriber living in Anne Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, ſhall have the above reward for their trouble, beſides what the law allows, paid by tf HENRY RIDGELY

LAND TO BE SOLD.

TWO tracts of land at the mouth of Conneocheague, containing five hundred thirty three acres and three quarters of an acre, which purchaſed at the ſale of the manor, where Mr. Minor keeps public houſe, and where my brother George lived; whereon is a houſe two ſtory high with brick chimnies, three fire rooms below and three above, with cellars, barns, outhouſes &c. a good meadow, and plenty of timber to ſupport it for many, many years. But it is ſo well known to every Jerſey or Pennſylvania man, who ever went to the ſouthward to look out for land for his children, that there is no occaſion to ſay one word in praiſe of it. Whoever buys it ſhall have poſſeſſion of it next fall, time enough to put a crop of winter grain in the ground.

tf DAVID ROS

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